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"Fear God, Tell the Truth and Make Money."

By LANDVOIGT & VADAKIN.

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ARKANSAS STATE NEWS.

Hon. H. M. Rector, Arkansas' Distinguished War Governor, Passes Away.

WAS A PRIVATE IN CONFEDERATE ARMY.

Railroad Wreck at Brinkley in Which a Number of Passengers Were Seriously Injured—Happenings of General Interest Since Our Last Issue.

Crops and Weather.

Abnormally high temperature prevailed throughout the state during the week ending August 14, 1899. There was a general absence of precipitation except on Sunday, the 13th when scattered showers occurred. The growing crops are needing rain badly, and if rain does not fall soon they will be greatly damaged. Cotton needs rain in all sections and in localities the plant is badly wilted and shedding its fruit. Late corn not doing so well on account of the hot, dry weather. Late potatoes not up, and in some sections are rotting in the ground. The weather has been favorable for harvesting hay and a very large crop is being put away in good condition. Apples continue to rot on the trees and the yield will be very poor. The mean temperature and total rainfall for the week at reporting stations are given in the following table:

A Close Call.

Sam Wilson, a colored barber, was taken from the calaboose at Stephens by a mob composed of people of his own race, and would have been sent to eternity by the hemp route had not white citizens gone to his rescue. Wilson, who is a married man, induced the 17-year-old daughter of a colored minister to elope with him. A warrant was issued for Wilson, and he was arrested at Pine Bluff and taken back to Stephens. He was given a preliminary trial and bound over to the grand jury. About 9 o'clock at night a crowd of darkies went to the calaboose, battered the door down and, placing a rope around Wilson's neck, started to drag him to a tree a short distance away. It was at this juncture that white citizens interfered. At first it was thought Wilson's neck had been broken, but a physician was summoned and by hard work succeeded in resuscitating him.

County Convict Law.

Attorney-General Davis was asked by an attorney of Little Rock to place a construction on an act of the last general assembly relative to the working of county convicts, and sent the following reply: "Prior to the act of 1899 it was not clear as to just what the law was upon this subject, and the prisoners suffered hardships thereunder. The act of April 12, 1899, provides that the convict shall receive 75 cents per day, including Sunday, for each day he is hired out to said contractor, in excess of any liability for care or sickness. The convict should receive credit for this amount whether he labors for a contractor or for the county under a superintendent."

Flood Incarnate.

A most dastardly crime was committed near Portia, in Lawrence county, a few days ago. During the absence of Mr. Geo. Watts and his wife from home at night, their little daughters, aged 11 and 13, heard some one in the yard. The children, being frightened, left the house, going in the direction to meet their parents. They had only gone a short distance when some one fired at them from behind a stump, putting 13 shot in the back of one and 5 in the other.

Bad Wreck.

On the 12th inst. the rear coach of the west bound Choctaw & Memphis passenger was struck at the crossing of the two roads at Brinkley by several freight cars and almost completely demolished. The freight cars were on a switch and, in some way becoming detached from the engine, rolled down grade, striking the last coach of the passenger as it was crossing the Cotton Belt track. Eight passengers were seriously injured.

Supposed Murderer Located.

A man said to be Jim Bercham, convicted in 1880 in Franklin county of the murder of one Dupree Saddle, was taken into custody at a mine near South McAlester last week. Bercham was sentenced to be hanged, but shortly before the day of execution he made his escape. The man arrested settled near South McAlester 14 years ago, going under the name of John Burns.

Wreck on the Iron Mountain.

A bad freight wreck at Biene was caused by a broken flange. Twelve cars were demolished, among them two loaded with beer. Soon a crowd of tough whites and black gathered at the scene of the wreck and loaded up on the beverage, and officers had to be summoned to prevent serious trouble.

Henry Massey Rector.

Hon. Henry M. Rector, the seventh governor of Arkansas, died at his home in Little Rock August 12th, after a lingering illness.

Henry Massey Rector was born at Fountain's Ferry, near Louisville, Ky., May 1, 1816, the eldest son of Elias and Fannie B. (Thurston) Rector. His first American ancestor was a native of Wurtemberg, Saxony, and settled in Fauquier county, Virginia, in early colonial days. His parents removed from Kentucky to St. Louis, where he was brought up. In 1822 his father died, leaving him heir to a large estate. He removed to Arkansas in 1835 to look after legacies left him in that state. In 1838 he received an appointment as teller of the Arkansas State Bank, but resigned the position 18 months later and commenced farming in Saline county. In 1843-44 he acted as United States marshal of the district of Arkansas; in 1849, after a most exciting canvass, was elected to the state senate. Subsequently he was appointed United States surveyor-general of Arkansas, and held office until the state surveys were completed. Having read law in the meantime, he opened a law office at Little Rock in 1854. In the following year he was again elected to the legislature and in 1859 was elected to the supreme court of Arkansas. In 1860 he ran as an independent democratic candidate for the office of governor, and after a notable canvass was elected. In April, 1861, President Lincoln made his famous call for 75,000 troops to put down the rebellion, and Arkansas was apportioned her quota. Gov. Rector's reply to this requisition is here given verbatim:

"In answer to your requisition for troops from Arkansas to subjugate the southern states, I have to say that none will be furnished, the demand adding insult to injury. The people of this state are free men, not slaves, and will defend to the last extremity their honor, lives and property against northern usurpation."

"HENRY M. RECTOR,"

"Governor of Arkansas." He had already seized the arsenal at Little Rock and the fort at Fort Smith, with all arms, munitions and stores. In May, 1861, a military board of three members, one of whom was the governor, was appointed to organize and equip an army, which was done to the extent of 40 regiments, to fight for the Confederate cause. The revolutionary convention of 1861 had omitted in its enactments to continue the office of governor, a contest arose over the question and the state supreme court declared the office vacant. Thus Gov. Rector became a private citizen two years before the expiration of his term. He then applied for a commission in the regular army, but being denied this, entered the reserve corps as a private and participated in frequent engagements until the close of the war. He was a member of the constitutional convention from Garland county, and assisted in framing the state's organic law. The deceased was twice married. In 1838 to Jane Elizabeth, daughter of Col. Wm. Field, clerk of the United States circuit and district court for Arkansas, and grand niece of Gov. Pope. His second marriage was to Ernestina Flora, daughter of Hon. Albert Linde, of Memphis, Tenn. She died April 3, 1899. Three daughters, Mrs. Mitchell, of Texas, Mesdames Brunson and Matheny, of Hot Springs, and two sons, Hon. E. W. and Henry M. Rector, of Hot Springs, survive him.

BRIEF MENTION.

A stock fair will be held at Harrison October 20th and 21st.

Hamburg and Stephens each received a bale of 1899 cotton on the 9th.

An exchange reports the death of a mule as an unusual occurrence.

Sid Collier was fatally injured by falling through a bridge at Fort Smith.

The Baptist and Methodist churches at Redfield were badly wrecked by the wind.

Arthur Moffat, of Monteville, Mo., is seeking a location for a flouring mill in Arkansas.

The hot weather of the past two weeks has considerably damaged the cotton crop.

A 12-foot vein of zinc has been discovered at a depth of 250 feet near Bentonville.

Wm. Yowell was killed at Pine Bluff by coming in contact with a live electric light wire.

W. A. Roach, a Cotton Belt car repairer at Pine Bluff, died from the effects of overheating.

Wandering Willies who visit Marianna are given employment pounding rock for their keep.

Tom Jones, colored, shot and killed another negro named Sam White at Hudson, Miller county.

Pink Elliott, who killed Wm. Rogers, near Waldron, last spring, was acquitted on the ground of insanity.

At Bell's Ferry, four miles from Pine Bluff, the body of a negro was found floating in the Arkansas river.

The South Arkansas Teachers' Association will hold its annual session at Fordyce, beginning on the 29th inst.

Billy O'Donnell, of Newport, wound up a big spree by swallowing 60 grains of morphine. The drug proved fatal.

Officers at St. Joseph, Mo., arrested a man named J. W. Wilson, wanted in Johnson county for robbery and horse stealing.

J. R. Lewis, of Booneville, suicided by shooting himself through the heart. Grief over the death of his mother unbalanced his mind.

An accident insurance company has been organized by Fort Smith capitalists. "Talk With [George] Tilles" is at the head of the company.

H. A. Shelton was seriously injured by an explosion in the bottling works at Hot Springs. His left arm was almost severed from his body.

FIVE WOMEN ASSAULTED.

Diabolical Work of a Black Brute at the Capital City of Arkansas.

ONE OF THE VICTIMS ELEVEN YEARS OLD

All the Crimes Were Committed Within Twenty-Four Hours—Four Suspects Arrested and One Partially Identified—A Lynching Narrowly Averted.

On the morning of the 16th inst., between the hours of 8 and 11 o'clock, four respectable white women living in the suburbs of Little Rock were assaulted by a negro fiend.

His victims were all accosted on the street in sparsely settled parts of the city. Three of the women were knocked down and brutally beaten about the head and body, but in neither case did the brute accomplish his purpose, the screams of the assaulted causing him to desist in his dastardly work and take to the woods.

On the 15th inst., a Mrs. Aiken, aged 50 years, was attacked while en route from her home to take a down-town car and roughly handled. A gentleman passing heard her cries and hastened to her assistance. The negro escaped and, while the officers were searching all over the city for him, a telephone message to police headquarters the following morning told of an assault on a young lady near the scene of the first crime. This was about 8 o'clock.

About 9 o'clock Mrs. Young, wife of a cotton buyer, was attacked. She was knocked down and kicked in the side by the brute, sustaining internal injuries and a broken rib.

Just one hour later Mrs. Kennedy, in the same section of town, was assaulted on the street near her home. She was accompanied by her two little children, who screamed so loudly that the negro fled.

At 11 o'clock, three blocks west of the point where Mrs. Kennedy was assaulted, the 11-year-old daughter of C. W. Longcoy, a merchant, was attacked, choked and badly abused. In struggling with the brute, the child was almost stripped of clothing.

The news of these outrages spread rapidly, and soon officers and hundreds of citizens were searching in every direction for the guilty party or parties.

Four suspects were soon captured, and one of them, Ed Wright, was identified by Mrs. Kennedy as her assailant.

From the description given by the parties assaulted, officers express the belief that at least three of the crimes were committed by the same party.

When it became known that one of the suspects had been identified crowds began to gather and for a while it looked as though a lynching would take place. The officers, however, took the prisoner to some place unknown to the people, and when this became known the crowds dispersed.

No occurrence of recent years in Little Rock caused so much excitement, and should the other victims identify any of the prisoners it is feared a lynching will yet take place, unless the guilty ones are given an immediate trial.

League of Colored Men.

An organization of colored citizens has been organized at Little Rock, which has for its motto the following: "The race, whatever its color, which gives itself over unanimously and unconditionally to any one political party incurs the hatred of the one it opposes and the contempt of the other. The one it serves has nothing to hope for from it; the one it opposes has nothing to fear; therefore, the former feels that it can never lose it and persecutes it for its unreasoning hostility. The other despises it for its unreasoning fidelity, therefore it becomes a target for the abuse of all men, a wall behind which scoundrels hide to steal a people without a friend or advocate."

County Normals.

The following statistics of teachers' normals held throughout the state this summer are furnished by the department of education: Total number institutes, white, 34; colored, 15. Total white enrollment, 1,547; colored, 761; aggregate, 2,308. Total white attendance, 1,297; colored, 585; total, 1,792. Percentage white attendance, 78; colored, 78.

Fatal Difficulty.

At New Lewisville a street duel took place between T. M. Harper, a telegraph operator, and B. Patton. About a dozen shots were fired, and Patton was badly wounded, the ball passing through his chest above the heart. It is said the trouble was the result of uncomplimentary remarks made by Harper about some ladies.

REGARDED AS CRITICAL.

Strained Condition of Affairs in the Transvaal—Interest of American Residents Considered.

Washington, Aug. 16.—The situation in the Transvaal is regarded by officials here as critical. Thus far, however, the state department has not received a word from any source concerning the strained condition of affairs and there is no disposition to take up such question of neutrality and the care of our interests in that locality until the war issue is actually framed.

Charles Macrum is the United States consul stationed at Pretoria. He has sent a number of reports, all of them dealing with commercial affairs, and has not touched on the delicate political conditions existing. The United States has a consular agent, J. H. Manion, at Johannesburg, but he has not been heard from since he was appointed. There have been recent press reports from Johannesburg that a colored blacksmith claiming to be an American had been roughly handled by the field cornets and that he had raised the question of his American citizenship and had appealed to the American representative. The state department has been expecting to hear from Manion on this case, but nothing has come thus far.

Admiral Howison's return will probably shed much light on the condition of affairs in the Boer country and the extent of American interests, for while the Chicago was in South African waters, the admiral spent much time at Pretoria and Johannesburg. The admiral has as yet made no report of his movements.

CONSIDERED OUT OF DANGER.

M. Labori Now Doing So Well that His Physicians are Hopeful of Recovery.

Rennes, France, Aug. 16.—M. Labori is now doing so well that the doctors consider him out of danger. He lies on his back unable to move, but life is returning to the leg which Monday was thought to be paralyzed. He has no fever, and continues to discuss the trial. His wife has remained at his bedside practically ever since he was wounded. Naturally she is much relieved at the favorable reports of the doctors, who hope to see the distinguished lawyer on his feet before the trial is ended.

The correspondent of the Associated Press here obtained complete corroboration yesterday of the statement that the pockets of Labori's coat were rifled Monday while he was lying on the ground wounded. Not only were the pockets of his coat emptied, but an attempt was made to steal the wallet in which were important papers referring to the court-martial, including his notes for the cross-examination of Gen. Mercier.

NEW MOVEMENT IN GERMANY.

Something More than a Great Army Needed to Keep Up With the Progression.

Washington, Aug. 16.—Vice-Consul-General Hanauer reports to the state department from Frankfurt as to the movement throughout Germany to maintain and extend their commerce. He says:

"The German people are fully alive to the importance of not only maintaining their present position as purveyors to the world's market, but believe it essential to their standing as a 'world power' to make still greater effort to compete with England, which heretofore had the lead and with new and energetic rivals, such as Belgium, Japan and last, but most feared, the United States."

Mr. Hanauer inclosed an abstract from the organ of the German manufacturing and export trade urging the government to set up a commercial museum similar to that at Philadelphia and to follow the lead of the United States in making the consular service a means of extending trade.

MRS. LILY LANGTRY MARRIED.

She Captured the Son and Heir of Sir Henry Percival De Bathe, a British Baronet.

London, Aug. 16.—Mrs. Lilly Langtry was married July 27 at the island of Jersey, to Hugo Gerald de Bathe, 28 years of age, the eldest son of Sir Henry Percival de Bathe, baronet, a retired general and Crimean veteran. The ceremony was private, the only witness being Mrs. Langtry's daughter. The prince of Wales is said to have been in the confidence of the pair, and he sent them a telegram of congratulations. The wedding occurred the day "Mr. Jersey's" (Mrs. Langtry) horse Mermion won the Goodwood cup.

Sir Henry de Bathe has seats in Devonshire, Sussex and County Meath, to which the bridegroom is heir.

The wedding will not interfere with Mrs. Langtry's forthcoming season at the Haymarket.

APPALLING CONDITIONS.

Two Thousand Deaths in Porto Rico as the Result of the Recent Hurricane.

DAILY THE DEATH LIST IS ADDED TO.

All of the Island Not Yet Heard From, the Country Being Almost Impassable—Destitution Being Relieved as Promptly as Possible with the Military Stores.

Washington, Aug. 17.—The appalling conditions existing in Porto Rico were made more fully known to the war department by Gen. Davis in a dispatch which says the deaths outright in the island will reach 2,000, while many are dying daily from injuries and privations. Gen. Davis adds:

"The dry split peas are very acceptable. Canned peas involve too much transportation in proportion to nutrition, but can be used near the seacoast. There is much destitution in the interior, and deaths are occurring from lack of food. It will not be possible to reach those points with packs before next week. In many cases the roads and railroads are destroyed, so that only men on foot can get to and from those districts. The stores coming on the McPherson will be in time for I am supplying the most pressing needs at all accessible points with stores now on hand. So great is the destruction of roads that there is no communication yet with one-third of the island. The commanding officer at each of the 12 posts is inspector of relief for his district, and he has detailed a man in every municipality collecting data and relieving most pressing needs. I have furnished each inspector with similar funds, and given authority to issue food from the army supplies. One soldier has died of injuries; others injured will recover. A great many wagons were overturned and broken, but all are being repaired. Many thousands of private cattle and horses were drowned. The larger part of the deaths of natives was from drowning."

FROM THE LAKES TO THE GULF.

Illinois River Valley People Again Agitating the Subject of Deep Water to the Gulf.

Chicago, Aug. 1.—A special to the Tribune from Peoria, Ill., says:

The valley people of the Illinois river are again agitating the subject of a deep water way from the lakes to the gulf. To the end that immediate steps may be taken towards the realizing of this ambition of 40 years, delegates from the upper and lower Illinois Valley associations met in Peoria and planned for a big river convention to be held here in October.

The proposal of the river congress is that it shall appeal to the federal government to depart from the policy of slack water navigation and return to that of deep water navigation on the Illinois. At the October convention it is proposed to have present representatives from each county affected by the waterways and drainage canal, together with the governor, state senators and representatives and congressmen and the drainage trustees and interested citizens of Chicago.

THE STRIKE AT CLEVELAND.

Four Boys Arrested in Connection with an Attempt to Blow Up Street Railway Cars.

Cleveland, O., Aug. 17.—Four boys, ages ranging from 16 to 19 years, have been arrested in connection with the attempt to blow up two cars during the late strike on July 23. The boys were Henry Kromer, Charles Young, Lorin Solinski and Manly Friedman, and are charged with suspicion. The police will probably arrest several more persons in this connection.

Mrs. Maggie Bradley was arrested, charged with placing obstructions on the track of the Big Consolidated Street Railway Co.

The boycott incident to the strike has been carried into at least one church on the south side. Rev. James Fall has been boycotted, and a young woman connected with a church choir has been told that if she does not refrain from riding on Big Consolidated cars she must resign her position in the church.

Henry Clay Cleveland Dead.

Rock Island, Ill., Aug. 17.—Henry Clay Cleveland, ex-member of the Illinois legislature, died at Rock Island, Ill., Tuesday, aged 55 years. Deceased was a veteran of the civil war, was prominent in lodge circles, being eminent grand junior warden of the grand commandery of the Knights Templars of Illinois.

CONSIDERING ARMY MATTERS.

Secretary of War Root Holds a Long Conference with Adjt.-Gen. Corbin—Further Enlistments.

Washington, Aug. 16.—Secretary Root gave his attention largely to army matters yesterday. He had long conversations with Adjt.-Gen. Corbin relative to the army, its strength, equipment and supplies, these being considered in connection with the statements that have been furnished by the heads of the different bureaus.

The question of enlisting and the selection of officers for additional volunteers regiments also was under consideration, but it was stated that no decision to call for more troops was considered. While it is said that five regiments will be organized the number has not been definitely determined upon. Neither is it settled whether all shall be infantry regiments. It has been suggested that another cavalry regiment or two may be of great advantage in the Philippines. The only objection to organizing two cavalry regiments is said to be the great difficulty and cost of transporting horses to the Philippines.

The recruiting now going on will continue. The new regiments may be organized at some other posts than where the first ten have been stationed, as several localities are anxious to have them.

TRIAL OF GUNBOAT NEWPORT.

Satisfactory Performance After Being Seven Months Out of Drydock—Her Steaming Radius.

Washington, Aug. 16.—Another satisfactory trial of the gunboat Newport has been made. After the Newport had been a year and a half in commission and seven months out of drydock in a run of 156 hours she made slightly over eight knots an hour with a coal consumption of slightly over 11 tons per day. As her bunkers hold 232 tons of coal this indicates a steaming radius of 19 days or 3,722 knots. The Newport like the other gunboats of her class is copper-bottomed and her efficiency is not impaired by remaining long in the water. This test of the Newport conforms closely to the results obtained in other ships of her type which include the Vicksburg, Annapolis, Marietta, Princeton and Wheeling. Each is of 1,000 tons displacement.

WILL SEND CABLEGRAMS FREE.

A Carload of Corrugated Iron for the Homeless Porto Ricans—Liberal Money Donations.

Washington, Aug. 16.—G. W. Bible, manager, announces that the Postal Telegraph-Cable Co. will handle, free of charge, all government telegrams regarding Porto Rican storm sufferers, and through its connection, the Bermudan Cable Co. and West India and Panama Cable Co., will also handle cablegrams of the same class gratuitously.

The secretary of war was yesterday notified by the West Virginia Steel Co. that they have forwarded a carload of corrugated iron to New York city for use in building operations in the devastated districts of Porto Rico. The iron was accepted with thanks and will be shipped at the first opportunity.

More contributions of money for the benefit of Porto Rican sufferers were received at the war department yesterday, among them \$400 from the National Relief Association of the Colonial Dames of America.

THE TENTH'S HOME COMING.

Pennsylvania Wants the President to Meet the Boys When They Arrive in Pittsburgh.

Pittsburgh, Pa., Aug. 16.—A committee composed of Gov. Wm. A. Stone, Robert Pitcairn, of the Pennsylvania railroad, and E. M. Bigelow, of this city, has gone to Plattsburgh, N. Y., where they will meet President McKinley and extend to him an invitation to be present in Pittsburgh upon the return of the Tenth regiment.

The committee will press upon the president the general desire of western Pennsylvanians and the friends of the Tenth to have him here upon their return, and it is expected the matter will be presented to him in such a light that he will find it hard to refuse. President McKinley has already expressed his desire to be here and shake the hand of every member of the regiment.

ONE OF DENVER'S PIONEERS.

Death of George W. Clayton From the Effects of a Recent Stroke of Apoplexy.

Denver, Col., Aug. 16.—George W. Clayton, one of Denver's earliest pioneers, died from the effects of a stroke of apoplexy sustained Saturday night. He was a native of Philadelphia, but came to Denver in 1859, entering the mercantile business. In 1874 he retired with a large fortune which is now estimated at from \$1,000,000 to \$5,000,000. His wife and only child died several years ago.